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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Ree Bild's, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

County of Dourias | 85
County of Dourias | 85
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, goes solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Ben
for the week ending Nov. 8, 1800, was as follows:

Jows: Sunday, Nov. 2 21,105

Sunday, Nov. 3 20,040

Tuesday, Nov. 4 20,082

Wednesday, Nov. 5 31,972

Thursday, Nov. 6 27,341

Friday, Nov. 7 21,726

Saturday, Nov. 8 21,650

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of November, A. D., 1893 [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. County of Douglas, 188.

County of Douglas, [88.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of November, 1889, was 19,300 conles; for December, 1889, 20,048 copies; for January, 1890, 19,555 copies; for Vehruary, 1890, 19,555 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1890, 20,564 copies; for May, 1890, 20,186 copies; for July, 1890, 20,602 copies; for August, 1890, 20,762 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies.

Fworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this ist day of November, A. D., 1890, N. P. Fritt.

Notary Public.

THE democrats continue to make heavy gains in Europe.

EVEN Tom Moonlight was totally eclipsed in the Kansas gale.

Mr. Burrows' tea store is once more in operation and peace reigns on Salt

DEMOCRATIC majorities and railroad robberies are the leading products of Missourl at the present time.

THINGS are not as bad as they might be. Governor Thayer has been elected president of the charity ball association.

KANSAS cast forty-eight thousand less votes than in 1888 and Nebraska eighteen thousand more. Prohibition is a great success as a diminisher of popula-

THE bionnial distribution of railroad annuals to legislators will soon begin. Of course the railroads do not expect favors from the coming legislature. Passes are given as proof of corporate courtesy.

WHEN Chicago gets her "modern tower of Babel," perhaps she would like to buy the Nebraska legislature of 1891 to people it. It would be difficult to of heterogeneous elements for the pur-

THE lesson of the Pennsylvania result has not been lost on the republican newspapers of Philadelphia. They have informed Mr. Quay that he cannot continue to run things in the Keystone state without regard to decency or public interest. His candidate was defeated not by democrats, but by republicans.

GENERAL BRAGG of Wisconsin appears to have been kicked out of obscurity by the recent eruption. At least he imagines that a suffering country demands his services as a senator, Bragg achieved notoriety for two things-congratulating Cleveland on "the enemies he had made," and opposing the nomination of Peck because it was "carrying a joke too far."

L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' alliance, announces that his party is in the business to stay, and that in a few years the producers who are members of the order will enjoy the earth and the fulness thereof. It should be remarked in this connection that President Polk finds political campaigning far more profitable than farming, and enjoys a fat salary at the expense of the tillers.

COLONEL ST. JOHN, who precipitately fled from Nebraska to escape the deluge, turns up in Kansas City with his mouth in good repair. The defeat of prohibition in this state did not affect him in the least. In fact, he was joyful, and confided his enthusiasm in a reporter. He chuckled over his engagement in Nebraska, and doubtless laughed immoderately as he thought of the gudgeons whom he buncoed out of one hundred dollars per night. Well may this mercenary reformer exclaim, as he fingles his coin, "What fools these

THE harmonious blending of the discordant elements in the alliance and democratic camps will require some remarkably fine work. Assuming that Burrows, Powers & Co. will contest the election of James E. Boyd, the battle begins at the threshold of the organization of the legislature. On the face of the returns the alliance has a working majority in both houses, but in this caiculation the alliance is credited with legislators elected on combination tickets. In several districts the democrats endorsed alliance candidates, and vice versa. The republicans and the alliance also united in a number of districts. Will these men repudiate their party obligations? A serious attack on Boyd means an immediate rupture of the demo-alliance engagement and a declaration of war. It is apparent, therefore, that Burrows, Powers & Co. must call off their dogs if they desire to lie down with the democratic lamb. Viewed in any light, the prospect of harmony is decidedly remote. Meanwhile, republicans will calmly enjoy the spectacle of the victors slaughtering each other.

CONTESTING THE GOVERNORSHIP LINCOLN, Nov. 10 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Are you not mistaken as regards the mode of conducting a contest for state officers. Examine the Revised Statutes for 1889, chapter Elections, page 461.

INDEPENDENT. THE BEE concedes that its conclusions as regards the method of conducting a contest for an executive office

before the legislature were erroneous. The mistake springs from the fact that there has never been such a contest in this state and the canvass of the returns for state officers always had been heretofore conducted by the legislature in the same manner as is the canvass of the electoral vote by the congress of the United States.

Our revised statutes do, however make a broad distinction between the method of contesting the election of executive officers and that of legislative, judicial and county officers. Under our statutes the contest for executive officers is heard and determined by the legislature in joint convention, with the speaker of the house acting as presiding officer.

The preliminary steps to such contests are the same as those taken in contests for the election of members of the legislature or of judicial and county officers. The testimony in the contest over executive officers is transmitted to the secretary of state and through him to the speaker of the house, and by the speaker to the legislature, which by concurrent resolution resolves itself into a court to hear and determine the issue.

But we may as well call attention to the fact that this statute relating to the mode of canvassing the vote for executive officers is somewhat at variance with the constitution. Section four, article five, of the constitution, headed-"Executive Department," reads as fol-The returns of every election for the offi-

cers of the executive department shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives. who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall by joint vote choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the legislature by joint vote in such manner as may be prescribed by

Now the manifest and clear intent of the constitution is that the function of the legislature is ministerial first and judicial later on in case of a contest. The first joint convention is simply to hear the returns read, publish the same, (which means make them public) and declare the persons that receive the highest number of votes duly elected. If these returns are attacked on the ground of fraud or miscount in any county or precinct, the legislature in joint convention, acting as a judicial body, is to investigate the charges and determine whether they offset the majority by which the candidate who has received the highest number of votes on the face obtain a more peculiar conglomeration of the returns had been declared elected.

vass and publication of the returns and declaration of the result on each executive officer must precede any action the legislature may have to take in determining the claims of contestants. In other words every candidate who has received a majority or plurality of the votes cast for his office, on the face of the returns, certified to by the respective county clerks, must be declared elected and be given the opportunity to qualify for the discharge of the duties of his office. If, following such canvass, the legislature after due investigation reaches the conclusion that any contested executive officer was not rightfully entitled to his position, they have the privilege of so decreeing and unseating him.

DETERMINE THE PARTY POLICY. The republican party has suffered a national defeat. It has three months more of absolute power in which to work out its plans. Party interest and patriotic duty alike demand that its press and its leaders give immediate attention to the matter of determining its present and future policy.

The prevailing democratic opinion appears to be that the republican party has been crushed beyond resurrection. It is even possible that some enthusiastic partisans think Grover Cleveland has been elected president and that Benjamin Harrison is about to resume the practice of the law in Indianapolis. On the other hand, every worthy republican opinion that has found expression is steadfast in the faith tha t the great policies of the party that has ruled in this country for the larger part of the time since 1861 will still be the choice of the people when they render a verdict on issues purely national, Many strange elements entered into the election of November 4. It is not fair to say that the result is due to universal distrust of republican measures. But it is fair to say that republican leaders must find and study the lessons of the returns, and that they must immediately determine the policies on which they will appeal

to the country in 1892. First of all, there is the tariff. The republican party is the historic supporter and defender of protection. Its rank and file are firm in the belief that the results of the protective policy have been beneficent and that the prosperity of the country is to be found in the continuance of that policy. So far as the McKinley bill increases duties on goods which can be manufactured here and are nct, so far as it retains the duty on goods already made here to the end that the difference between the cost of cheap labor in Europe and well-paid labor in America may be made up, and so far as it reduces or entirely removes the duties on goods that no longer need protection, the McKinley bill has the approval of the republican masses and a majority of

Englishmen believe the democratic victory is a verdict in favor of free trade.

the people of this country.

that the country regards the tariff as "iniquitous" and that the people want a tariff only high enough to provide "a revenue for the expenses of the government economically administered." Republicans see no such lesson in the returns. They believe in protection for its own sake, wisely adjusted to the needs of our manifold industries and interests when considered in detail.

But those who are not tariff-mad sec that there are mistakes in the McKinley law. They see that such necessities of life as lumber, coal and salt-the raw products of the earth-ought to be admitted free. There is no reason why we should protect the trees of the forest or the bowels of the earth against the competition of pauper nature in Europe. There is no reason why auties should be raised on cotton and woolen goods, which are already manufactured here extensively and very profitably. Such mistakes as these should be remedied by the present congress, for their unreasonableness is so palpable that they prejudice the people against the whole protective system.

There are other questions beside the tariff, but perhaps none on which the

party is seriously divided. The republican duty of the hour is to face the situation, rectify its recent blunders and firmly uphold the cardinal principles that have inspired its founders and placed it in control of national affairs for more than a quarter of a century.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF FARMING. Secretary Rusk reports that the farmers of the United States are in the enjoyment of a growing prosperity, a fact, it is to be feared, of which they were not all previously aware.

In his annual review of our agricultural interests he shows that the prices of all staples are now higher than a year ago. He admits that this is due in part to the difference in the size of the crops for thetwo years, but expresses the opinion that it is also due to recent tariff legislation. He calls attention to the increased duties on farm products and demonstrates by actual figures that the total amount of imports of this class have been quite large. The secretary undoubtedly has good reason to congratulate the farmers on the effects of the new tariff law. It is plain that its workings must be to their advantage so far as it affects them at all. It will increase the home market, help them to sustain prices and keep out whatever Canadian competition they have heretofore encountered. The increase of the duties on linen will also encourage the culture of flax by securing a better market and better prices.

Secretary Rusk does not forget to mention the sugar beet experiments in Nebraska. He speaks enthusiastically of the outlook for this industry. One interesting point in his report is the statement that the government has sent an agent abroad to consider the possibility of extending the market for Indian corn in the interest of the western corn growers. The report expresses satisfaction with the present and future aspects of farming conditions.

Jerry Rusk is an honest man and doubtless bases his hopeful view of the situation on reliable statistics. The fact remains, however, that seventy thousand farmers in Nebraska, one hundred It seems to us, however, that the can- and six thousand in Kansas and fifty-five thousand in Minnesota have just drawn out of Jerry Rusk's party and voted that they are not prosperous. It is to be hoped that the secretary's vision is clearer than theirs.

BALLOT REFORM. The application of the new ballot reform laws in New York and New Jersey at the late election appears from the testimony of all sides to have worked very satisfactorily. Both laws are a modified form of the Australian system and are essentially similar. The adoption of the law in New York was accomplished after a struggle of several years, and the final enactment was a compromise, adopted by the republican legislature to overcome the objections of Governor Hill and the democrats generally. One of these objections was that its operation would be so slow as to deprive some people of an opportunity to vote, but the objection most insisted upon was that the taw would in effect discriminate against the illiterate voters. Neither of these objections was sustained by experience, there having been no serious trouble with the working of the law in New York City, where the mass of voters is greater and the number of illiterate citizens larger than anywhere in the country. A large vote was polled there without any friction or difficulty that interfered with any one exercising the franchise, and strange as it may appear, what little trouble there was with the practical operation of balloting occurred not in the ranks of the ignorant, but among the educated class. This is explained by the fact that

more thickly settled portions of the There has thus been given another very distinct verdict favorable to the Australian system of ballot reform, modified so as to meet the peculiar requirements of our political system. The New York and New Jersey laws do not comprehend as much of the Australian plan as the Massachusetts law, and a careful comparison of the operation of the different laws may be in favor of the latter. but at any rate it is certain that the former laws are a great improvement upon the system of voting they superseded, and the general opinion is that they will stand, undergoing from time to time such changes as experience shall suggest to be necessary to render them more effective in securing a free and fair

for some time before the election the

politicians instructed the uneducated

voters in evening classes all over the

This added evidence in favor of ballot reform will give a fresh impulse to the movement for its general adoption, which is only a matter of time. One by one the arguments against it have been overthrown by practical tests, until there no longer remains anything of force to be said in opposition. Wherever tried the reform has given satisfaction and received the approval of the friends of honest elections of all parties. It is time that Nebraska had a ballot re-Grover Cleveland believes it is evidence form law, and the subject will undoubt-

edly receive consideration from the next legislature. The platform of the republican party declared in favor of such a law, and the members of that party in the legislature may be expected to give it their support. The alliance representatives are bound by a like pledge, and there is no reason to doubt that if such a law passed the legislature it would be approved by Governor-elect Boyd. Such a measure will require careful consideration, and the subject ought to be among the first to receive the attention of the legislature.

ORGANIZE FOR BUSINESS. The more progressive members of the Real Estate exchange realize that the time has come for a more active business organization. They hold that radlcal changes in the principles of the organization are essential to permanent good. The conservative element, however, are content to plod along in the old rut and Micawber-like wait for things to "turn up."

The value of a vigorous organization is conceded by all. But just what system to adopt puzzles the management. Past experience demonstrates the uselessness of the original plan. To meet for an hour each day, list property and announce sales is a formality without practical benefit or lasting results. An exchange must be one in fact as well as in name. To continue in former paths is a waste of time and energy.

Steps should therefore be taken to place the organization on a business basis. This will require persistent work and unfaltering confidence. Rome was not built in a day. Nor san a real live exchange be put in operation in a day, a week or a month. It takes time and effort, coupled with zeal and devotion. In the lexicon of energy, intelligently directed, there is no such word as fail, and if the active members of the Real Estate exchange take a firm hold of advanced projects and put their shoulders to the wheel, they will not only achieve success in a short time, but set an example of enterprise and boundless confidence that will reanimate other commercial associations and put the Micaw bers to shame.

DESPITE the excitement of the election, the suspension of business for a day and the post-bellum rejoicing, the volume of business, as reflected in the transactions of the Omaha clearing house, show an increase of nearly twenty-two per cent over the corresponding week last year. The record is a flattering one.

Ir is not too late to remark that the teachers of the public schools of Omaha would cheerfully paint a section of the local horizon, if the proprieties would sanction the departure. Steady employment and high salaries are to them the beneficent fruits of the "triumph of rea

THE tin-horn brigade is again tendered the freedom of the city. We might as well be generous in such matters. The brigade would take the town in any event.

THE Hon, J. Sterling Morton graciously tenders his advice and counsel to the governor-elect. But where was the sage of Arbor Lodge while the battle was raging?

It is amazing what vitality and energy the Samosets display when political annuities come in sight.

THE weather clerk is painfully ignorant of the mighty "blow" ap proaching Omaha.

THE permanent welfare of the city demands a radical extension of the fire

Another "Late Unpleasantness." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It was another "late unpleasantness.".

Headed Toward the Bottom. The ocean racers are gradually lowering the record. Possibly they will get to the bottom of it after awhile.

Pattison as a Probability.

In naming Pattison as the next democratic candidate for president Murat Halstead hit pretty near the mark. His victory in Penn svivania makes him a conspicuous figure among the probabilities rather than the possi bilities.

Sights Better Left Unseen.

Indianapolis News.

The heir to the Russian throne is about to make a tour to acquire such knowledge as the czar of all the Russias should possess He is coming west to America. If he went towards the east he might strike Siberia and learn some things he would rather not know

RISIBLES.

Lowell Citizen: "Ready for the fray"bundle of clothes booked for the laundry. Chicago Inter - Ocean: Trivvet - Miss Ophelia has a wonderful flow of language. Dicer-Yes, she speaks in liquid tones.

Pittsburg Chronicle: The design of the silver dollar is to be improved, but it is expected to be just as hard as ever to get the Binghamton Republican: A "youthful

reader" wastes a 2-cent stamp to inform us that the best kind of paper to make kites of is fly paper. Philadelphia Press: Consistently obita ary poets should share the emoluments with the undertaker, for they play a conspicuous

part in the last sad writes America: Mrs. Moddle-Well, Maud, how did you and Mabel enjoy the performance of

Maud-Not very well, mamma. Mrs. Moddle-Was the acting poor?

Maud-O, I suppose the acting was wer enough, but we forgot to take any caramels Boston Transcript: "Only think," said Maud, "they used to say that the drama was going to the dogs. Now the puppies seem to be going to the drama," and she swept with her eyes the rows of seats filled with turbu lent immaturity.

Norristown Herald: A medical journal says that a well, healthy man will suffer more from the prick of a pin than he will from the pain of dissolutian in case he dies a natural death. Perhaps so; but he is more apt to recover from the prick of a pin.

Epoch: Independent Voter-Well, how is the campaign progressing! Practical Politician-Favorably, I think. We intend to bring this reign of fraud and corruption to an end. Our committee has obtained a fund of \$25,000 to be circulated among the doubtful voters election day. This cirtainly must be a government of the people.

ADMINISTRATION REVERSES. Congressional Elections Between

Presidential Ones for Fifty years. The political reversal which has just oc-curred in the election of congressmen must have been in the prophetic mind of Mr. Blaine when he spoke in Philadelphia tast Saturday and reminded his hearers that according to his belief from the time of John Quincy Adams to Abraham Lincoln, with one excep-tion, every administration lost its second con-

gress. The following summary of congressional elections between presidential years for the past fifty years is interesting in this connection and at this time.

1840—William H. Harrison, whig, elected president. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 13°; locofocos, 102. The congress elected in 1842 stood: Whigs, 69; locofocos, 140.

1842 stood: Whigs, 69; locofocos, 140.
1844 James K. Polk, democrat, elected president. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 76; locofocos, 135. The congress elected in 1846 stood: Whigs, 115; locofocos, 108.
1848 Zachary Taylor, whig, elected president. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 111; locofocos, 116. Congress elected in 1850 stood: Whigs, 88; congesting 140. deric Congress elected in 1850 locofocos, 116, Congress elected in 1850 stood: Whigs, 88; opposing 140, 1852—Franklin Pierce, democrat, elected president, Congress elected stood: Whigs,

71; democrats, 159. The congress elected in 1854 stood Republicans, 108; democrats, 85; Filmores (Americans), 43, 1856-James Buchanan, democrat, elected president. Congress elected stood: Democrats, 131; republicans, 92. Congress elected in 1858 stood: Republicans, 114; democrats,

1860-A braham Lincoln, republican, elected Congress elected stood: icans, 106; democrats, 42; unionists, 42. The congress elected in 1862 stood: Republicans,

102; democrats, 75. 1864—Abraham Lincoln, republican, re-elected president. Cangress elected stood Republicans, 145; democrats, 40. The congress elected in 1866 stood: Republicans, 143; democrats, 40.

1868-Ulysses S. Grant, republican, elected Congress elected stood: licans, 159; democrats, 61. The congress elected in 1870 stood: Republicans, 131; 1872-Ulysses S. Grant, republican, re-

elected president. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 195; democrats, 88. The con-gress elected in 1874 stood: Republicans, 108; democrats, 108.

1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, republican, elected president. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 140; democrats, 153. The congress elected in 1878 stood: Republicans 130; democrats, 149. 1880—James A. Garfield, republicon,

elected president. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 152; democrats, 130. The congress elected in 1882 stood: Republicans 1884-Grover Cleveland, democrat, elected president. Congress elected stood: Republicans, 138; democrats, 182. The congress elected in 1886 stood: Republicans, 159;

PETS ON A MAN-O'-WAR.

The Affectionate Monkey and the Maternal Love of the Chameleon. It is impossible for a landsman to imagine he amount of pleasure derived from pets on

board of one of Uncle Sam's cruisers in for eign seas during the dog watches, when Jackey is in want of new diversions. The monotony of shipboard life would be oppressive in the extreme were it not for the tience of Jack in fondling, caring for and training animals found in foreign climes where permission to visit the shore is granted

While the writer was serving on the Brooklyn a few years ago a number of pets vere gathered from their wild homes in Africa and Madagascar prior to and after the transit of Venus expedition of 1883. Captain Weaver had a fine collection of

gray parrots from Cape Town, of which he thought a great deal. One of the most prom-ising met with a watery grave waile impris-oned in his cage, due to the carelessness of a steward who attempted to clean the home of the beauty on the gangway, where he lost his hold on the cage, which fell and sank beneath the quiet waters of the Rio de la Plata. Another of the number excited attention and comment by calling "Come in!" to the

knock of the orderly on the door of the cap-As time were on the bird began to arrest the attention of officers and men by its com-mand to strike "Eight bells and call the watch." given with all the expressive em-phasis of the tired watch officer anxious for his relief, when 8 o'clock had been announced to the captain. The commanding officer con sequently became very much attached to his bird, which learned to repeat whole seatences

calculated to be especially gratifying to the captain's children in after days.
On the transit of the Venus expedition a great variety of pets was secured, among which a young guanaco was the most con-spicuous. This was a beautiful animal; its histrous eyes were so expressive of gentle-ness that it seemed a pity to keep it in captivity. The tried every means to tame it, but it died before it became accustomed to its new surroundings. A young ostrich lived on the forecastle for some weeks, and as-tonished all by a voracious appetite. It finally died, however, from undigested copper

On the Madagascar cruise the greatest variety of pets were collected. Among the most amusing and entertaining was a monkey named Mayjunga, after Mojanga in Madagas car, where it was given to the marine officer This monkey stood about 3 feet 6 inches high t was very good natured and was secured by a heavy chain, notwithfunding which she frequently broke adrift, and the efforts to capture her in the rigging and in different parts of the ship created a good deal of fun. Her frequent ex-cursions to the quarters of the officers provoked many execrations from the confines of the ward room, when an inkstand was found to be upset, the teeth of comb wrecked, photographs of loved ones at home scattered and a vatiety of other trying misde mernors committed. Frequent appeals to the owner of the monkey for relief resulted in a owner of the monkey for reas.
sale to an American circus company, and

showy posters.
At Montevideo, Jackey, with a view of At Montevideo, Jackey, with a view of having a Thanksgiving dinner, secured a young pig, which was duly named "Dennis." It did not take long for his porkship to become dritted into the wishes of his trainers. He was always on hand at the hatchway when the bell struck 8 for meals. In the rear guard of the diners Dennis would waddle along with his charactic grant. During near rear guard of the diners Dennis would waddle along with his charastic grunt. During meat hours Dennis would trot the deck with "Tom," a noble, knowing cat, and a terror to mousehood, astride his back, spectacled, and with a eigarette in his mouth.

At Capetown, South Africa, a chameleon was one of the steerage pets. This strange enter the discussion of the steerage pets.

was one of the steerage pets. This strange creature, called Dick, was fed with flies, and after getting remarkably fat one day gave birth to twenty-one little chameleons. The youngsters thrived for awhile and finally died Dick grieved so much over her loss that she pined away until one morning early per lifeless body was found on the table b Jimmy Legs on his rounds.

Referring to Mayjunga, the incorrigible

monkey, the writer cannot refrain from telling of a combat with his highness. On the occasion of his transfer to the circus precincts he showed signs of insubordination toward his trainer. His sense of superiority over his dwarfed companions when in the arena for drill caused the monkey temper to raise, much to the annoyance of his kindred add the master of ceremonies. For his stubboroness confinement with dry bread and very little water was the punishment in-flicted to bring him to terms of pupilage. Being in the vicinity of the circus grounds one warm afternoon a desire came over me to visit "Mayjunga." While inspecting the various performing animals I inquired how our monkey was making out in his new parture. The answer was anything encouraging, and on my expressing sym-pathy for the trainer in his vain ef-forts to curb the obstinate spirit, I was invited to have a look at the animal. as the door of his kennel was opened and his monkeyship espied me, a squeal, rush and embrace around my white-apparelled body ensued ere I could catch a breath. Fancy 35 ensued ere I could catch a oreath. Fancy 354 feet of monkey flesh clinging to me with upturned face and eyes full of entreaty to restore him to his former home and save him the humiliation of consorting with a minor

Of course my persuasions had to come in play, so I asked for a niece of cube sugar and threw it on the ground, when his grasp was loosened and I was beyond the reach of his chain with an imprint of his muddy paws and body on coat, vest and trousers. A change of clothes was soon made, and I vowed geance on that monkey while retiring from

his piteous cries.

Volumes could be written concerning the pets trained on our cruisers.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

The Question as to When the Number Shall Be Increased.

TWO STAGE STRUCK OMAHA GIRLS.

A Travelingman Runs Off With His Employer's Property - Mrs. Jones' Story-Other Capital City Gossip.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Now that the amendment to the constitution increasing the number of supreme judges from three to five has carried, the question is being asked when does the law go into effect. The legal fraternity say that when the legislature meets and is organized the speaker will sub mit the returns to a committee. This committee will of course report that the ameudment has carried. After the report is adopted the governor will be notified of the fact, and he by proclamation, issued inside of ten days, will declare that the amendment has become a law.

Then the question' arises does the law go into effect at once, creating a vacancy of two judges in the supreme court, and if it does not, what shall be done concerning these vacancies before the next general election?

Chief Justice Cobb of the supreme court was seen in regard to the matter and asked for his opinion. He declared that he was somewhat puzzled himself over the matter and did not show a disposition to commit himself. He finally expressed or rather intimated the opinion that the law went into effect at once and consequently created a vacancy of

When asked whether the governor had the power of appointing two judges to fill the vacancies the chief justice said: "There is no statute governing that point

that I know of except the one to the effect that the governor shall have power to ap-point persons at his discretion to fill any vacancies that may occur in the state offices Still I believe that the legislature at one time voted down a bill that provided for the appointment of supreme judges by the gov-ernor in just such an emergency as this. But this action would have no effect on any statute existing today that gives the governor the power of appointment in such cases. The governor, I presume, will, in conjunction with the senate, choese some suitable persons to fill the vacancies that evidently will exist. If no appointments are made tie-ups are liable to be made by one judge disagreeing with the other two three judges will barely constitute a majority of the five that are by law declared at that time to constitute the supreme court. So even on the mere matter of choosing a bailiff the refusal of one judge to concur will prevent such choice.
"This same question arose in Kentucky

about sixty years ago and caused one of the most bitter and exciting fights ever known in the political history of the country." WANTED TO BE ACTRESSES.

A telephone message was received at police headquarters this morning stating that two girls who had run uway from their homes in Omaha were at a leading hotel, and the police were requested to arrest and hold them until their parents could come after them. Captain Carder went over to the hotel and fo that two young girls named Fannie Brega and Katie Willis were occupying a room there. They acknowledged that they had come away from home without their parents knowledge, and intended going to Denver to join a theatrical company. They came to the city yesterday from Omaha with several Lincoln young men and were at the hotel the greater part of the day, and entertained a number of callers at their room. They are both good-looking girls and well dressed. The police kept them under surveillance the rest of the night, and this morning sent them word from Mrs. Brega, the mother of one of

said that when the "You and I" theatrical company was in Omaha they went to the manager and asked permission to join the troupe. The manager told them it would not be safe for him to allow them to join at Omaha, but if they would run off to Denver and meet the company there he would add

them to the troupe.

The Brega girl seemed to be familiar with the wicked ways of the world, but her com panion was very ladylike in her actions and favorably impressed the police. ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

Messrs, Barber & Fowler, the North Tenth street implement dealers, are anxious to re-new a casual acquaintance with one Lee Willey, who acted as traveling agent for them in this and adjoining counties. Willey was a good salesman and had been in the employ of the firm for about four months, coming here from Tecumseh. He is about twenty-four years old, five feet nine inches in height and not a bad looking fellow, with dark hair and blue eyes. On October 27, just two weeks ago today, he left the city on a tour, taking with him a dappled gray mare and a new open buggy. The next heard of him was after the patience of his employers had been exhausted and they proceeded to make in-quiries was at Walton, where he had at-tempted to dispose of the horse, buggy, har-ness, robes, etc., at a ridiculous figure. From Walton he went to Eagle, near which

place lives Ed Williams, who had recentl purchased a windmill from Barber & Fow ier. The account was unsettled, and Whiley went ont, got Williams' note for \$85, which he disposed of at Eagle for \$74. From there all trace of him was lost, and he has evidently skipped the country. Postal cards were issued yesterday by Sheriff McClay offering a reward of \$50 for the arrest and ler. The account was unsettled, and Wille conviction of the thief, and \$25, offered by Barber & Fowler, for the return of the propion of the thief, and \$25, offered by

Fowler is firmly convinced of the truth of the old adage that it never rains but it pours. Within the past two weeks he lost two horses, two sets of harness and a buggy, representing in all about \$500, by fire, with

FOUR MONTHS OF MARITAL AGONY. Mr. John M. Jones has filed a reply to the petition of his wife, Jane, for a divorce, and he emphatically denies that he is the cruel monster that Mrs. Jones declares him to be. He further says that nothing on earth could please him better than to be divorced from her, but he declares he is the one to whom the decree should be granted. He then unravels a list of faults on the part of Mrs. Jones that he claims have made home a panlemonium and existence under the same roof with her unbearable. He says that she con-tracted the nabit of imbibing intoxicating liquors; that she is ill-tempered; continually finding fault about trifles, and is a perpetual scold; that after causing him infinite misery for four months after marriage, she finally deserted him without cause and much to his joy. He earnestly hopes that the court will give her a perpetual ticket of leave. STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The Stockman's National Building, Loan and Savings union of Chicago has applied to the secretary of state for permission to transact business in this state under the laws governing such organizations. The capital stock Today Governor Thayer issued notarial

commissions to the following: L. R. Wright of Omaha, Elmer E. Ferris of Hastings, H. E. Norton of Kenesaw, Charles A. Potter of Omaha, T. M. Timblin of Hampton. Only about one-half of the official returns have yet been received by the secretary of ROTURNS FOR AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

The official returns from eighty counties have been received for auditor and state treasurer and show the following figures: For state treaserer, Hill, 71,928; Wolfe, 67,963. The following counties are yet to be heard from: Arthur, Banner, Biaine, Box Butte, Furnas, Hooker, McPherson, Scotts' Bluffs, Sheridan.

ODDS AND ENDS ODDS AND ENDS.

The negro dive of E. E. Weir at Seventh and N. streets was raided by the police last hight, and William Jones and John Grant, two operators, and E. F. Weir, Elia Burns, May Moore, Beatrice Smith brought to the station. All were colored, with the exception of the two first named. The dive is the one where John Taylor was shot a week ago, and is one of the worst in the bottoms. With the exception of Grant, all were fined \$10 and the exception of Grant, all were fined \$10 and costs this morning, Weir being the only one

E. E. Cummings, a student, was arrested

turbing the public peace by forcibly expressing his disapproval of the play on the boards. ing his disapproval of the play on the boards. He put up money for his appearance, but was harged for want of prosecution this morn-

F. Warner and S. A. Lewis were the sole expositors of the plain drunken condition, and neither was able to poy the \$6.80 asked by the court. F. A. Murphy was also drunk, but had the added glory of being disorderly also. He caught \$7.80, and found a friend in Sam Hudson, who went security for his fine. C. C. Hawkins came in from Wellfleet this morning. He reports that embryo city as booming, contracts having been let for a booming, contracts having been let lot a furnish power for the contemplated beet sugar and starch factories. He says that in all the western counties where crops were good the republicans were winners and the alliance won in every county where crops

Were poor.
Roy Redding and Ed Wright, two young Roy Redding and Ed Wright, two young fellows accused of tearing Henry Holtze's wagon to pieces Hallow-e'en night, were arrested today. The police are looking for the other mischievous young men implicated.

G. W. Blake of Lincoln and I. D. Chamberlan of Stromsburg, Nebraska delegates to the meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, left today for Denver.

A telegram from Terrace, Utha received

A telegram from Terrace, Utha, received yesterday by S. M. Ashby, gives the sad news of the death from consumption of J. M. Millspaugh, formerly a dry goods merchant in this city. Mr. Millspaugh has been in ill health for a long time, and about a year are removed to Utah in hopes of bettering his health. He leaves a wife, but no children. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company and Detective James Malone filed a

reply this morning to the suit brought by William Schonemana for damages because of improper arrest. They claim that they had good reasons to believe that Schone gui!ty or they would not have caused his ar

Perry Thompson, the young farmer who was foolish enough to dispose of his cattle, although mortgaged for \$1,700, is still in the county jail.

THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

Their Permane nt Maintenance Nec essary to the City of New York. The state of New York has nearly a million acres of mountain forest lands, not in one compact body, but in scattered tracts, separated by private holdings, says the Century. In this situation the property of the state cannot be adequately protected from spoliation, nor properly administered as a source revenue. Those who have given attention to the matter in this state, therefore, favor disposing of outlying tracts, by sale or exchange, and the acquisition by the state of sufficient additional territory to constitute a large state park, or foreign reservation, around the sources of the Hudson river and the other great waterways of the state. This plan was presented in a message from the governor to the senate during the last session of the legislature, and

vestigation, the finding to be reported to the legislature at its next meeting. This is one of the most important forestry enterprises ever undertaken in this country. The business and commercial prosperity of the city of New York depends in very large measure upon the forest conditions around the sources of the Hudson river, and the interests of large portions of the interior of the state are also closely connected with the destiny of the north woods. No part of the Adirondack mountain forest region is adapted to cultivation. It is naturally suited to the perpetual production of timber, and to this crop

by the concurrent action of both branches

of that body was committed to the pres-

ent forest commission for thorough in-

The five or six millions of people who will soon be dwellers in the great city which is so rapidly growing up on and around Manhatian island will soon need the whole Adirondack wilderness for an outlying park and forest play ground for their summer rest and recreation. The movements to preserve these mountain forests, and to make the region a public possession, should have the cordial support of all civilized anglers and huntsmen, of lumbermen and owners of timber lands, and of public spirited citizens in general. At present large portions of the region are being rapidly and irretrievably ruined.

Who Votes in London.

London's new government rests upon franchise so popular that practically nobody who would care to vote is excluded, says the Century. In the first place, all householders are enfranchised, and this includes every man who rents a place for his family, even if it be only a small room in the garret or cellar of a tenement house. It also includes those who live within fifteen miles of the metropolis, but own or occupy metropolitan quarters, for any purpose, worth a certain yery limited rental. Owners of freehold property in London, no matter where they live, if British subjects, are entitled to vote. Widows and unmarried women who are householders, occupiers

ized to vote for county councilors. The principal basis of the franchise is the household; and the chief disqualifications are receipt of public alms and failure to pay rates that have fallen due. Any resident of the metropolis or vicinity who is entitled to vote is eligible to election. Furthermore, any British subject who owns land in London, or who is possessed of a limited amount of property, no matter where he lives, may chosen a councilor of the county of London. The fact of residence in one district does not disqualify, either in law or in the popular judgment, for candidacy in any other district.

or owners of property are also author-

CONCERNING COURTSHIP.

Chicago Evening Post.

A correspondent wants to know "how long girls should be courted."
This puzzles us, since we have simply worshipped them from afar.
We're really not experienced, but, if they're as reported,
We think they should be treated just the same as short ones are.

YOU CANNOT GO.

To Carlsbad, but you can have Carlsbad brought to you. Procure a bottle of genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salts-dissolve a teaspoonful of it in a tumblerful of water, and the wonderful life-giving qualities of the Carlsbad Spring itself will be taken into your system. Be sure to obtain the genuine im-

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